

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;
for each cent.

VOL. LVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1856.

NO. 19.

Choice Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE STUDENT.

BY THE LADY OF THE CASTLE.

"Oh! give me a home for aye,
To a clime where the winds are low;
Where the sun's rays are soft and mild,
And the water's waves are blue."
To the south, where the palm trees grow,
To the south, where the palm trees grow,
To the south, where the palm trees grow,
To the south, where the palm trees grow.

I have you not, ye winds, away!
Ye winds, ye winds, ye winds, away!
Ye winds, ye winds, ye winds, away!
Ye winds, ye winds, ye winds, away!

There is a water of the heart,
When you feel that, and pure and low;
When you feel that, and pure and low;
When you feel that, and pure and low;

Then let me live where storms do not come,
Far to the south where summer reigns;
Where the sun's rays are soft and mild,
And the water's waves are blue.

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And sorely tempted was the young man to
comply with the unreasonable request,
"just for once," rather than lose his place
by resisting the will of the employers; to
be sure not very lucrative, but still desir-
able, and desired by many an eager appli-
cant; but he needed the income, moderate
as it was, for he was poor, and his mother
—oh, his mother's need had with it high
resolved him to do evil that good might come
to her. But a better thought prevailed
through the spontaneous operation of those
principles which had been sown in his heart
by that mother's care and watchfulness and
wisdom. The spirit of true manliness, she
had infused into his young heart, and real
heroism which dares to oppose itself to evil—
a heroism which thousands who stand at the
cano's mouth cannot claim, and dare not
assume.

Yes in the hour of temptation, though
as far as he could foresee them, the conse-
quences would be peculiarly disastrous to
his interest, he dared to be a man! He dared
to do right; and this is genuine manliness!—
Now many people—young lads like him—
would in his situation, think it plainly their
part to do the bidding of their employer,
especially if there was any risk of their own
interest in refusing.

And others would reason, that if older
and wiser people thought there was no harm
in doing a little business on Sunday, particu-
larly if it had very much accumulated dur-
ing the week why should they be over-scrupu-
lous? They would not be responsible for
doing what they were obliged to do.

Those who would thus satisfy themselves
have not the right sort of principles—have
not such as will aid them to triumph over
the besetting temptations of their period of
life. In short they have not courage to be
men. They forget that no one holds au-
thority over them which can compel them to
do wrong. They are never to violate the
command of God to obey a human master.

Far better it is in such a situation, to suffer
the wrong than to do it. If your master
tells you to take money out of a neighbor's
drawer, you will not feel bound to obey him,
and the same God who has said "Thou shalt
not steal," says also, "Remember the Sab-
bath day and keep it holy."

Young Granger waited but one moment
while the color went and came in his face,
his cheeks indicative of a painful conflict
within and then he said, in a low respectful
tone, but very firm and decided withal:

"I cannot write on the Sabbath, sir, but
I will occupy all the hours that do not be-
long to that day, between now and the time
the office is opened on Monday morning,
and have the work done in the best manner,
and the shortest time I can possibly do it.
I should be very sorry, sir, to disoblige you,
or to lose my place, but indeed I cannot
write on the Sabbath day."

"Very well, sir; then as I said just now,
you and your conscience must seek else-
where," said the Secretary contemptuously.
"Your bill, sir, if you please: we will re-
lieve you of such responsibilities as you
have hitherto sustained among us with as
little delay as possible. You are resolved?"

"Yes, sir," said Granger, deeply wound-
ed by the taunting tone and manner of his
master, but conscious that he was in the
right, and determined bravely to abide the
issue.

The Secretary flattered about while the
money was counted, for in truth he was un-
willing to lose so regular and conscientious
a hand from the office, and he had not sup-
posed it possible that he would sacrifice his
place to his principles. But ending matters
had taken such a turn, he could not com-
promise his ill-humor and reinstate him for
his integrity, oh, no, it would be a shock-
ing precedent, and all the other clerks would
be taking advantage of it; he must carry
out his threatening, though unwise and un-
deserved. So with cold civility he wished
a good evening to Granger, and turned to
attend the business with some one out of
a crowd who had already volunteered to do
it, without a scruple. Alas for an indurate
conscience! well may its possessor tremble,
for it is the armor with which the arch en-
emy delights to invest his votary, while he
lures him into danger, and laughs to see
him fall.

Our young hero felt sad enough as he
walked homeward, revolving the scene in
which he had just been an actor. What
would his mother say, when she had been
able to obtain a situation for him only by
repeated efforts, negotiations, and delays?
Say? Why, he well knew that she would
lay her hand upon his head and bless him,
rejoicing in his victory over temptation,
more than if he had won a crown of
diamonds. But then she was feeble, old, in-
firm and poor; and his young sister ought
to be kept at school in order to fit her to
take care of herself. How sorely would
they need the aid of labor! It was their
main, and in many times their only depen-
dence, and now which way would the turn?

Perhaps they would think he had been rash
and hasty; perhaps others would, and it
might be difficult to get employment any-
where.

All these things passed rapidly through
his mind, sometimes alarming him by their
sombre coloring, and then again presenting
a line of consolation and hope. One thing
he was sure of; he had acted right, and
there he would rest the matter.

Full of these thoughts he lifted the latch
of his lowly dwelling, and presented him-
self before her with as cheerful an aspect as
he could possibly assume, silent but the
most joyful he had ever exhibited.

"What's the matter, dear son?" inquired
his sister, as she looked herself preparing
the simple viands which were to constitute
their frugal meal. "You look gloomy and
melancholy to-night—what's the matter?"

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for Saturday night?"
"Not much; but I'll tell you all about it
by and by, Sarah Jane, get some supper
now, for I am tired and hungry."

Sarah Jane quickened her preparations,
and in a short time the widow and her son
and daughter were seated at their whole-
some board. Everett ate in silence, for he
could not talk as usual, and recount the oc-
currences of the day. His mother looked
anxious, and his sister perplexed; but both
forebore to question or remark, believing
he would make them acquainted in proper
time with anything that might have occur-
red.

The poor boy was not
unwilling to tell them all, but he hardly
knew where to begin. He feared his clear-
sighted mother would conclude he had been
rash or disrespectful and thus brought upon
himself and her, the disappointment of their
hopes. For they had flattered themselves
that by diligent and faithful attention to
the duties of the place, he might gradually
rise to a more responsible and lucrative
post in the office, and perhaps to the very
highest. This had been his own ambi-
tion, his mother's hope, and his sister's
confident expectation. How could he cut
them off at one stroke?

"Mother," at length he said, when the
supper things were cleared away, and they
were gathered around the single candle on
the small work-table, "Mother, I know you
wonder what ails me to-night, and I may
just as well relieve your anxiety first as
last. I've lost my place at the office!"

Mrs. Granger looked on his face, with
great surprise, and waited for something
further. But Everett leaned his head upon
his hand, and the tears he could not repress
gushed through his fingers; so he found it
impossible to proceed.

"Indeed, my son," said his mother calmly,
while Sarah Jane opened her eyes wide at
the unimagined astonishment and alarm, "Go-
deed what could have happened? I hope
you have not forfeited it by misconduct!"

"No, mother," replied Everett quickly,
"not by what I think, or by what you have
taught me to regard as misconduct." He
then related the incidents which have just
been detailed, without addition or diminu-
tion, and felt that burden was removed
from his heart when his cause was com-
mitted to her kind and reasonable judg-
ment.

A tear glistened on her faded cheek
when he had finished the recital but it was
not a tear of grief or regret.

"My son," she said, "I thank God for
this first trial of these principles which it
has been my ceaseless effort to instill in
your young bosom, inasmuch as it has
shown that they have taken vigorous root
in a beautiful soul. You have done well."
Everett, you have done your duty; you
have honored God by obedience to His
law, and He will take care of the issue,
according to His promise. "Them that hon-
or me I will honor, and those who despise
me shall be lightly esteemed."

"But, mother, what shall I do?" inquired
the youth. "We are poor and depend-
ent, and I cannot see you out in your feeble
old age. We shall be sorely straitened
if I cannot soon get employment again, and
you know how difficult it will be to get
back to Mr. B. and see if he will take me
back into his store; but then he would
think me such a fool for what I have done,
and call me so too, I dare say."

"No, Everett, don't go there again; he'll
only take you as a boy, and give you boy's
pay if he would consent to take you at all,"
advised Sarah Jane. "I will leave school
and try to get some sewing, or some kind
of work to help along and that, you know,
ma'am, will reduce our expenses a good
deal, and I can study at home by myself
what time I can afford."

"Wait, children," said Mrs. Granger,
"wait, a little; and after partaking the rest
of the Sabbath is about to offer, with con-
science void of offense, we will then delib-
erately act. In the meantime we will try to
forget all our worldly affairs, and remember
the Sabbath to keep it holy."

And so they did. The service of the
sanctuary, the Sabbath school, the Bible
class were duly attended to, as well as those
of the closet, and the widow's family found
themselves not only happy in the present,
but tranquil and quiet about the future.

Men lay every evening and no change had
taken place in the prospects of the widow's
boy. He had cherished an idea all along
that he should be reinstated at the office
when the Secretary's post in had subsided
and he perceived how valuable he really
was, and how faithful he had been in the
discharge of his duty there. But no tidings
came to that effect; and he had made ap-
plication for employment at several places
without the least success. There were no
vacancies in the store, and no additional
help was wanted, as it was not yet to be
busy season. Truly, then, and wait in
the same manner, and Everett began to be
discouraged, notwithstanding the approv-
ing smile of his pious mother, and the en-
couraging words of his light-hearted sister.

He could not tell at once, for every day was
consuming his scanty wages, and he was
adding nothing, nor knew when or how he
would be able to get back to his old place.
Sarah Jane had cheerfully left
school as she had proposed, though she was
improving every advantage of study to
prepare herself for a teacher, with a view
she had hoped to assume next year, that
she might aid in defraying and only the ex-
penses of her own increasing, but those of
the family which now came so heavily upon
her, she could not do.

Weeks lay evening came, and found all
the same. Everett had been diligent in
his exertions to find business, but entirely
unsuccessful, and his disappointment at em-
ployed with the few business men who were
on the tip of his toes, as it were, as he
saw them.

One day, as he was walking home, he
saw a man who he had seen before, and he
went up to him, and said, "I have been
looking for you, and I have some business
to transact with you."

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signally met them, and their inquiries
whether the state of man's conscience made
any difference with the weight of his purse,
etc., which species of pleasantry he was in
no mood to relish in the smallest degree.

After supper he had gone out again on the
errand, but had not been long away
when a loud knock on the cottage door
aroused the widow from a train of anxious
forethoughts, and Sarah Jane from a diffi-
cult problem in Algebra which she was try-
ing to study out.

The knock was hastily
repeated before she had a chance to go to
the door, where a stout man in a blue
coat, who immediately inquired for Everett
Granger. Being told that he would be in so-
on, the stranger consented to wait him within
for a few minutes, and make his business
known to his mother.

"I called, madam," remarked he, "to see
your son, who I learn is out of business for
the present."

"He is, sir," answered Mrs. Granger,
"and would be very grateful to any one for
honest employment. Do you know—"

"Yes, madam," interrupted the gentle-
man, "I have no doubt he will suit us, none
at all. A young man cannot have a better
recommendation than your son has had this
day, to fill two very responsible stations in
which we are desirous to place him. He
then informed the widow that he was one
of the directors of the banking establish-
ment, and that the sudden death of their
Cashier had made it necessary to find some
one as a very short notice to fill that office;

that Secretary Z. had spoken to him in the
highest terms of Everett Granger, whom he
had dismissed only a day or two before
for refusing to comply with his requisition
for attending to the ordinary business of the
office on the Sabbath day, adding, "He is
just the man you want, though young and
inexperienced, you can rely upon him."

"And so I thought to, madam," contin-
ued the Director, "a youth like him, who
does not fear to do right in the face of ri-
dicule or contempt, and who dares set his
own conscience at naught to render obedience to
the dictates of conscience, is, indeed, just such
an one as we wish for, and we have con-
cluded to offer him the situation with no di-
minution of the large salary which our ex-
perienced Cashier had been receiving, out of
regard, madam, both to our own interest
and the respect and encouragement we
would afford to such rare qualities as have
shown themselves in him. I congratulate
you on being the mother of a boy who will
one day make you proud of the relation you
sustain to him; and I wish the young men
who are coming out to the stage of business,
would learn that to be ashamed of con-
science and religion, to be ashamed to ac-
knowledge that they fear God and reward
his word and his institutions, is to be a-
shamed of what would raise them highest in
the opinion of all whose opinion is valuable
or desirable. It is a mistake, madam, a great
mistake in boys to think that a carelessness
or contempt of these things make a man—
Mistaken ideas of manliness they have; and it
shows a want of wisdom in them in the end
instead of men—I wish they could see it be-
fore it is too late."

Much more the Director said to the wi-
dow, and much did her heart and Sarah
Jane's rejoice over the bright prospect that
opened before the son and brother. The
bargain was speedily made, and Everett
Granger was next day initiated into the du-
ties of his new office, which he filled for
years to the perfect satisfaction of his em-
ployers, to the joy and comfort of his moth-
er and sister, and to the mortification and
envy of those who would have persuaded
him to evil that good might come.

True as the Gospel! Nothing like
matrimony, and a crowd of little respon-
sibilities, to give a man a true idea of wed-
ded bliss. What youth, unless his views were
disgracefully practical, while building vir-
tues and breathing vows of eternal love
and constancy in the holy days of court-
ship, ever allowed his mind to dwell upon
such disagreeable as a crying baby, and a
call to turn out of bed at midnight during
a cold term? And what damsel, un-
constitutionally opposed to matrimony, ever
during the same happy period, gave a thought
to shirt buttons, torn pantaloons, or baby
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pecially if they are forced to fight the bat-
tle of life without the aid of "rocks." We
do not implicitly believe in the advice that
"when poverty enters the door, let her out
at the window;" but we do think that at
such a time a plate of pork and beans is
more acceptable, than a thousand tender
sighs or "soft nothings."

A Good One.—The Spirit of the Times
tells a goodly tale upon a certain hill of the
law, who resided upon North Street, and in
the time of the absence of the pastor of the
"district meeting," acted as clerk. He had
a strange way of manufacturing a word
when at his for the night one. Well, upon
a certain occasion, when he deemed his ser-
vices in request, undertook to "give out a
hymn," in which the word *dumpling* occur-
ed; but, as he couldn't get hold of the
word, he requested the congregation to sing
"four verses and a *big dumpling*."

The Latest Dodge.—A lady in Philadel-
phia received a note the other day from her
dress-maker, requesting her to call imme-
diately. The lady complied with the call,
leaving her horse locked. On arriving at
the dress-maker's she discovered that the
note was a forgery, and on her return she
found that her horse had been kept quiet,
and a large amount of clothing and jewelry
stolen. The thief was subsequently ar-
rested, and most of the articles recovered.

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quantity of type, and the thieves were
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"A man about forty years of age, with a
brilliantly illuminated neckkerchief and
the rest of his costume in a good con-
dition, appeared at the Buffalo Police
Court a short time ago, and walked
doubtfully within the bar. Some business
being transacted he waited anxiously until
it was finished, and then walked up to the
desk, saying: "Judge—I want a warrant."
The Justice, who was busy making out
some "delivery papers" for an individual who
had just been convicted of "something," merely
said, "B! what?" and went on chirographing
his irrevocable edicts. After some time
"seely" broke out again with "Squire—I
want a warrant." "Well," said the Justice,
very blandly, "and what do you want a
warrant for?" For false pretences, said
seely; "I am—"

"Wait, well, but hold on!"
—who is the individual you wish to ar-
rest?" "Is was Jimson—and he went and
—"

"Well, now stop and the Justice waxing
impatient, "you just answer my questions,
and we will have it straight. Now what
did Jimson do?" "Well, you see, Judge,
he comes false pretences on me. I was
just a going to roast, and you see, Squire,
Jimson was in the hall, and says he,
'Look, says he, come into my room and have
a little game of bluff. I told him I know'd
nothing about bluff, and he said he'd show
me, and I went in. And what did you do
then?' said the Justice, becoming interest-
ed.

"Well, Jimson showed me how they
beat on pigs, and then he had the most pars-
tious pig what was up. I won two or
three pots, and then Jimson was in a small
one." "Well," said the Justice, searching his
chair nearer to the applicant for a warrant
for false pretences, "well?" Then Jimson
said, "I was a going to fish, for right
across in my hand. I says I'll bet
ten dollars on three pairs and says Jimson,
says he, 'No, I'll bet that ar, and I'll go
you ten dollars better.' 'Well, go on,' said
the Squire, getting more and more interest-
ed, "wait then." Then I got a little
sweaty, but I kow'd that three queens was
a blessed good hand, 'cause Jimson said
at first that them as had the ten stars took
the pot, and I went him ten dollars better."

"Well, wait then," said the Justice, rising
and leaning over the Justice's box—"What
then?" "Well, Jimson he looked at his
hand again, laughed and said, 'I see that
ar, and I'll go you \$20 better—on I can
beat four kings,' says Jimson. 'That's
more'n I ever as I kow'd three queens
couldn't beat four kings, and so I didn't
bet—and he took down the pile; and now
I want a warrant on Jimson, for false pre-
tences?' You can't have it, I thought the
Justice—on what grounds do you claim
one?" "Well, Squire, you see, Jimson
asked me if I could beat four kings, and I
knew three queens—" "On what grounds
do you claim a warrant—you lost the money,
didn't you?" said the Justice. "Yes,
but you see I held three queens, and Jimson
asked me if I could beat four kings, and I
knew three queens wouldn't beat four
kings, and so I took down the pile. And he
never had four kings, and consequently he
obtained my money on false pretences. Give
me a warrant, Squire."

"What did Jimson hold?" asked the Squire.
"He never held nothing but two little par-
ticulars, the complaint narrowly dodged a
whisk from a tremendous fist, as the Justice
sank into an arm chair with a sigh, while the
victim went off lamenting and execrating the
law that did not allow a man to seize the
pot when he 'self' three queens, and a law
that permitted another fellow to pull down
the pile when he 'self' beat two par."

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more acceptable, than a thousand tender
sighs or "soft nothings."

A Good One.—The Spirit of the Times
tells a goodly tale upon a certain hill of the
law, who resided upon North Street, and in
the time of the absence of the pastor of the
"district meeting," acted as clerk. He had
a strange way of manufacturing a word
when at his for the night one. Well, upon
a certain occasion, when he deemed his ser-
vices in request, undertook to "give out a
hymn," in which the word *dumpling* occur-
ed; but, as he couldn't get hold of the
word, he requested the congregation to sing
"four verses and a *big dumpling*."

The Latest Dodge.—A lady in Philadel-
phia received a note the other day from her
dress-maker, requesting her to call imme-
diately. The lady complied with the call,
leaving her horse locked. On arriving at
the dress-maker's she discovered that the
note was a forgery, and on her return she
found that her horse had been kept quiet,
and a large amount of clothing and jewelry
stolen. The thief was subsequently ar-
rested, and most of the articles recovered.

At the same time, a printing and binding
shop in the city was robbed of a large
quantity of type, and the thieves were
subsequently arrested, and the type was
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Professional Cards.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.
Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. KURTZ.
Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. MCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
Dec. 23. 1y

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Penalties and Patents.
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7. 1y

R. HERVEY, J. P. CLARKSON.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, ILL.
COMMISSIONERS for the States of Alaska, Arkansas, California, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyances. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 15. 1y

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERES:
Dr. C. N. Berlichy, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner, Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber, " H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert, " H. A. Muhlenberg,
Rev. R. Johnston, " M. L. Stoecker.

April 18. 1y

OLD SOLDIERS.

Bounty Land Act of 1855.

THIS undersigned is now fully prepared to file and prosecute Claims to *Bounty Land*, for soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and of all other wars in which the U. States have been engaged—and for their *Widows* and *minor children*.

In addition to his long experience and success, he would add, that in all the many claims he has hitherto filed, (between 100 and 200) he has carefully preserved, and has now every thing necessary to establish the rights of claimants—also Rolls and Lists of Companies, and facilities for furnishing proofs in all cases that may be introduced to him.

He is now rapidly filing claims. He has made complete arrangements for locating Warrants in the Western States. Warrants bought—Warrants sold. Apply personally or by letter to

D. M'CONAUGHY.
Gettysburg, March 12. 1y

BOUNTY LANDS.

SOLDIERS who served in any war of the U. States a term not less than *fourteen days*, are entitled to 100 ACRES BOUNTY LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier, his widow or minor children, (if any) are entitled to the same quantity. Warrants where 40 or 80 acres have already been received, the difference necessary to make up the 100 acres can now be drawn.

Apply to the subscriber, at his office, in Gettysburg, where persons having *Land Warrants* to sell, may obtain the highest price for them.

March 12. 1y

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress. Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.
Gettysburg, March 12. 1y

EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best markets can afford; his *LIQUORS* good and pure; and he is well provided with every thing that renders a place so desirable to the traveler. No pains will be spared to make the establishment comfortable, so give him their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.
Gettysburg, Nov. 13. 1y

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors & solicits a continuance of public patronage.

THE New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS received. Call and see them.

April 10. 1y

WOOD'S

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE attention of the public is invited to the extensive manufactory and ware room of the subscriber, who is prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, IRON RAILING of every description for Cemeteries, Public and Private Buildings, also Verandas, Balconies, Fountains, Sitters, Chairs, Benches, &c., and other Ornamental Iron Work of a decorative character, all of which is executed with the expense view of pleasing the taste, while they come in all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Particulars may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped for their place of destination.

A book of designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.

ROBERT WOOD,
Ridge Avenue below 42d Street, N. Y.

Oct. 3. 1y

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having bought from KELLER KURTZ, his Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES.

Hats & Caps,

purpose continuing the business at the old established stand, S. E. corner of the Centre Square, where they have just received a fresh supply of the above Goods from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Men's, Boys' and Youth's SILK, FUR & SLOUCH HATS, Men's, Boys' and Youth's fine Calf, Kip and Goat Boots and SHOES, with a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Child's Walking and Fine Dress Shoes, Gaiters, Gun Overboots, Buskins and Sandals, in every variety.

We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Adams county, that we have an earnest disposition to please the particular taste of every one who may favor us with their patronage, and respectfully ask all to call and see.

The business will be conducted under the Firm of COBEAN & PAXTON.

ALEX. R. COBEAN,
DUNLOP PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 22. 1y

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Boot, Shoe, Hat and Cap business to Messrs. COBEAN & PAXTON, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new Firm.

KELLER KURTZ.

Oct. 22. 1y

1855. NEW GOODS. 1855.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just returned from the Cities with a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, comprising, in part, a fine stock of

Delanes, Shawls, Gingham, Gloves, Stockings, Ribbons, Collars, Muslins, Irish Linens, &c.

all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate the different articles which comprise his Stock. He would earnestly invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. S. GRAMMER.

Oct. 15. 1y

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large lot of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, &c.; among which are English and French Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Blankets, Flannels, and an endless variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, together with almost every article in his line of business—all of which will be sold as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any other establishment here or elsewhere. And as to

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, & Ready-made Clothing.

Having now furnished you with Goods for upwards of 40 years, I have at all times endeavored to pursue a straight-forward course, and furnish any and every article in my line of business upon the very best terms, and will continue to do so. Give us a call.

G. A.

New Goods, Cheap Goods.

FAINSTOCK BROTHERS, have just received their usual Large and Handsome assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of the Public, consisting of every description of Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery, Queensware, Groceries, Cedar ware, Iron, Oils & Paints, &c.

Give us an early call, and we will show you the Largest, Prettiest, & Cheapest Stock of Goods in the County.

FAINSTOCK BROTHERS,
Sign of the Red Front.

Oct. 8. 1y

Lost and Found!

AT THE CHEAP CORNER,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of every description, will be sold very low for cash. Also a variety of SHAWLS and

Ready-made Clothing,

very cheap. Call and see.

JOHN HOKE.

Oct. 22. 1y

Stacks of New Goods!

The Cheapest—the Prettiest—the Best!

J. L. SCHICK has returned from the City with the largest and best selected stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS he has ever had the pleasure of offering to this community. Call and see for yourselves! He will not pretend to enumerate his large and attractive stock; the limits of an advertisement will not admit of it. But if you wish to select from the choicest lot of Ladies and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS your eyes ever beheld, go to

SCHICK'S.

Ready-made Clothing,

CLOTH, Coatings, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c.—the largest variety on hand and constantly making up. The best bargains in town at the Clothing Emporium at the east end of Front street.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Nov. 25. 1y

Caledonia Iron.

FAINSTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of Caledonia Rolled Iron for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates.

We keep a large supply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the

RED FRONT.

Dec. 10. 1y

Corn Dryers.

THE attention of MILLERS is invited to a very superior article for drying Corn, which can be had at all times at

WARREN'S FOUNDRY.

Jan. 14. 1y

GILES'

European Hotel and Restaurant,
No. 124 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between North and Calvert streets.

Meals will be served at all hours during the day.

May 28.—1y

WESTERN HOTEL,

Cor. Howard & Saratoga Sts., Baltimore

J. Sanders, Proprietor.

SHAWLS.—The largest and handsomest lot of Long and Square Shawls ever brought to this town can be seen at

SCHICK'S.

LADIES, if you want handsome and cheap DRESS GOODS, call at

FAINSTOCK BROTHERS,
The Sign of the Red Front.

Oct. 8. 1y

BROWN AND CEDAR WARE for sale at FAINSTOCK'S.

Oct. 8. 1y

MILLINERY GOODS cheap at FAINSTOCK'S.

Oct. 8. 1y

PERFUMERY—the largest assortment in town will be found at SCHICK'S. His stock embraces every article in the perfumery line, and he will sell cheap.

Nov. 5. 1y

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having engaged into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business. We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES.

The *Patent* *Right* and *Nine* *plate* *Stoves*, of various styles and sizes, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Wash Boilers, Washing Machines, Ash-pails, Boot-scrappers, &c. Castings for Mills and other Machinery, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c. We make the *Seyler*, *Blocker*, and different kinds of *Witherow* *Ploughs*. We have also got different patterns of

PLUMBING & RAILING

or Cemeteries, Yards and Patches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

BLACKSMITHING still continued.

BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line made to order.

TURKISH MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work right.

JOHN A. WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRSH WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 4. 1y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Granite Stone-Yard.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have opened a GRANITE STONE YARD, on South Baltimore Street, opposite the residence of David Ziegler, where they are prepared to furnish Granite Stone, dressed in every style, for MONUMENTS, DOOR SILLS and STEPS, and every kind of building and ornamental use. Also, CEMENTERY BLOCKS always on hand, and a general variety of Dressed Granite.

The undersigned having had considerable experience in their business, respectfully invite persons wishing anything in their line to give us a call—we are prepared to furnish the same article CHEAPER than it has ever been hitherto offered in Gettysburg.

HENRY S. BENNER,
PETER BEITLER.

Dec. 10. 1y

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

C. H. NEEDLES,

Truss and Brace Establishment,
S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTER of the FINEST TRUSSES, combining extreme lightness, ease and durability, with correct construction.

Heretofore, persons who could be suited by wearing trusses, as below—Selling a number of inches round the hips, and stating size affected.

Cost of Single Truss, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5. Double—\$5, \$6, \$8, and \$10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale in great variety.

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace.

For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Protrusions; Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expansors and Breator Braces, adapted to all with Spinal Abnormalities, Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, &c.

For Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.

July 30. 1y

F. H. SMITH,

PORT MONNAIE, POCKET BOOK,

DRESSING-CASE, MANUFACTURER.

ALWAYS on hand a large and varied assortment of Port Monnaies, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Note Holders, Port Folios, Portable Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Caskets, Traveling Bags, Baggage Cases, Chess Men, Pocket Memorandum Books, Cigar Cases, &c.

Also, a general assortment of English French and German Fancy Goods.

Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Straps and Gold Pens.

Wholesale, Second and Third floors.

F. H. SMITH,
S. W. Cor. of Fourth & Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

N. B.—On the receipt of \$1, a superior Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail—describing pen thus: medium, hard, or soft.

April 2. 1y

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,

229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c.

Also, received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches* of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and *Charmlets*, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; *Paris* and *Geneva Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of emeralds, pearl, rubies, carnelians, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; *diamond* and *American jewelry* in great variety; *diamond* articles, such as bracelets, earrings, brooches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c.; some of which are set in pure Gold, solid gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen at premium Silver Ware, a choice collection of articles, viz.: *Picnic*, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, gold, silver, tin, and other articles, water, cruet, and spoon, oyster knives, pickles knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; *alabaster* spoons, forks, ladles, cases, &c.; *solid* and *plated* clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, *iron* and *China* goods, rich and large size vases, *marble* goods, new patterns, *pavane* machine goods, fancy goods, viz.: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, sugar cases, snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thumb, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needles, *babbin* holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened, and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.

April 24. 1y

PROF. CHARLES DEGRATH,

of Philadelphia, has sent an agent with his "Electric Oil" and will forfeit \$100 if he cannot cure every case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous, Spinal and Brachial Complaints, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Swelled Glands, Stiff joints, Palsy, Broken Breast, Sore, Burns, and Pains of all kinds, &c.

Come and see.

Have you heard of the wonderful cures made in Baltimore?

People come from 30 to 100 miles to see the Doctor in Philadelphia and he cures them.

For Sale by S. S. FORT, Gettysburg, Pa.

J. P. Breckenridge, Petersburg, (V. S.); B. W. Riley & Co., Heidelberg, (V. S.); and Jacob King, Hunterstown.

Nov. 5. 1y

GREAT ATTRACTION.

At the Sand-stone Front.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

George Arnold

HAS just now finished making up, and has on hand, as large a stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the Fall and Winter Season, as has ever been offered to the Public in this place. His CLOTHING is all of his own manufacturing, and well made, of the very best materials, and none of your CITY-MADE TRASH, which has been put together in a hurry by crushing the poor seams with a wire pin for labor, or done with the loopestitch of a Sewing Machine, which if one stitch gives way the whole seam is gone. We give fair wages, have our work well done, and made of the best material, and our young ladies come in with the garments with smiling countenances and cheerful hearts. We have now on hand

Coats of all grades & colors from 1 to 20\$,

Pants " " 50 cents to 10\$,

Vests " " 62 cents to 7\$,

made of all colors, and in every variety of style. We have experienced workmen employed constantly cutting out and making up all kinds of Black, Blue, Olive, Chest, Green, Brown and Drab Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Suitings, Jeans, Vestings, Drawers, Shirts, &c., &c.

Having just returned from the East, we have now on hand, in connection with our Clothing Store, a very large stock of cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Jeans, &c., &c. of every variety of color. We have just received the Fall and Winter Fashions, and if we cannot please you in a garment made up we can at all times take your measure, and make up a garment that will please on short notice. We will not make the bold assertion that we will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than anybody else, but that we will sell any article in our line as cheap as the cheapest, and a little cheaper, and a good deal better. Give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves. Come one, come all, to the CLOTHING EMPORIUM, at the

Sand-stone Front of GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 8. 1y

NEW

HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS

Three Days' Delay from Europe.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The steamer *Albatross* arrived from New York on Saturday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

She brings no tidings of the missing steamer *Albatross*.

The Peace Conference is progressing favorably. Count Orloff has arrived at Paris. The Peace Conference, it is supposed, would meet on the 23d ult. Great anxiety was felt as to the result, but it was generally supposed a peace would be concluded, as France is very anxious for it.

There is nothing more in regard to the difficulties between England and the United States, except that the London Advertiser professes to know that Mr. Dallas brings very strong arguments.

Russia is not expected to the dismembering of Poland, but she repeats her regard as doubtful.

The editors of the newspapers in Paris are ordered to write in a moderate way or peace, while the Conference sits.

Letters from St. Petersburg give details of the preparations in progress for the continuance of the war, and state that on no point has the former energy of the military department been abated.

A portion of the advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet had steamed up ready for leaving Spitzbergen on the evening of the 22d. Affairs were quiet in the Crimea.

A Russian convoy of 75 men perished in the snow in Asia, while on their way to Gen. Muraviev.

It was also said that the division of the Russian army, encamped in the mountains, had also greatly suffered, that their communications were interrupted with the remainder of the country, and that their supplies were nearly cut off.

The Parliamentary proceedings of England have been interrupted.

The reply to the Russian plenipotentiary of the 22d ult. in favor of Nikolai was considered unfavorable, and it was reported that its insertion in the Monitor was made at the express desire of the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports on good authority, that Russia has given up the question relative to Nikolai. He reports also from a Russian authority, that nothing is more certain than peace, and that the Conference themselves were little more than matters of form.

This satisfactory aspect is attributed by the Times correspondent to the union and identity of views between the French and English governments.

The Emperor, in his interview with Lord Clarendon, is said to have told the English plenipotentiary that the position was not so difficult as it was represented to be by the English.

The outlook at which this opinion was expressed lasted an hour and a half.

Religious Liberty in Turkey.

The subject on which Lord Russell, speaker of the House of Commons, recently addressed the Ottoman Government, has just been before the British Parliament.

Mr. Pellett asked Lord Palmerston whether the recognition of the Sultan's granting civil and religious liberty to all his subjects, increased the penalty of death upon a Mussulman becoming a Christian, and if not, whether the Government would exert its diplomatic influence to repeal that law.

Lord Palmerston replied that a telegraphic communication had been received from Constantinople to the effect that such a treaty had been signed, but it had not reached this country.

Her Majesty's government had, for many years, earnestly urged upon the Ottoman Government the abolition of the penalty of death in cases referred to; and, if that subject did not form part of the treaty, an exertion should be wanting to induce the Porte to assent to their wishes; at the same time they reminded the house that it was difficult to deal with the religious opinions and prejudices of foreign empires.

Rates of Postage on Printed Matter to and from France.—Official notice is given that a Postal Arrangement, relating particularly to printed matter of every kind passing between the French and English Post Offices, has recently been concluded by the French and English Governments, by the terms of which newspapers and other printed matter may be transported to or from France, on French account, through the territory of the United Kingdom, and by the British mail-packets or commercial vessels arriving at and departing from the ports of the United Kingdom.

Hereafter, therefore, not only newspapers, but also gazettes, periodicals, books, etched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, circulars, and notices of various kinds printed or lithographed addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has possessions, as well as printed matter (except bound books) addressed to the ports of which France serves as an intermediate point, may be forwarded to or from France, in United States or British packets, by way of England, or payment of the same rate of postage as are now charged in this country on like matter dispatched to or received from France.

The United States postage on newspapers or gazettes will be two cents each; on periodicals, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and on all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates, to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received.

Recovery of a Large Estate.

The Imperial Court of Paris has decided the suit in relation to the estate of the late *Duchess de Plaisance*, in favor of the *Duchess de Plaisance*. The estate is valued at \$700,000, and on the decision Mr. *Duchess de Plaisance* is entitled to nearly \$240,000. The *Duchess de Plaisance* was, it appears, the daughter of the late *M. de Plaisance*, and the latter whose name was *Elisabeth*, was the daughter of *William Moore* and *Sarah Lloyd*, of Pennsylvania; and *Mrs. Ridgway* is the grand-daughter of *Thomas Moore*, son of the said *Wm. Moore* and *Sarah Lloyd*.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The express train from this city for Weldon, N. C., went through the bridge near *Wilmington* today, killing *Adams & Co's* express messenger, *Mr. Dougherty*, a well known man, and *Charles Nash*, a boy. The engineer and several passengers were severely hurt. The whole train had been, but was severely damaged.

A Remarkable Murder Trial.

The Corriean Murder Trial in Westmoreland county, Pa.

The Corriean murder trial in Westmoreland county, Pa., is one of the most remarkable cases that has occurred in this country since the celebrated *Parkman* and *Parkman* case at Boston.

Corriean is an old man, of some sixty or seventy years of age. His wife disappeared on the 29th of September last, and has never been heard of since. Four or five days after some bones and part of a skull, declared by professional men to be those of a human being, were found by some neighbors in a large fire, which had been burning near *Corriean's* residence in the open field. *Corriean* had been observed sitting in a usual manner at a small table from the fire.

It is a small case from the fire. The bones of an animal were found, and the blood was found in different parts of *Corriean's* house, although evident attempts had been made to conceal it. All of the woman's dresses that she was known to have worn were found in their usual place. This indicated that she had not gone away voluntarily.

A person passing *Corriean's* house on the night she was last seen, heard screams coming from that quarter. A sled, having marks of blood, was found near the house, with tracks showing it had been evidently dragged in the night time by a horse, near to the place where the bones were found.

Corriean and his wife, who lived alone, were known to quarrel. He gives no satisfactory explanation of any of the circumstances. He pretends that he gave his wife money to go to Philadelphia with, and that the bones found in the fire were old bones scraped up in rubbish which he was burning on his farm. But this is rendered improbable by the strong animal smell which came from the fire.

After a trial of several days, and speeches for and against the prisoner by able counsel, he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. No body was ever found or identified as that of his wife. The circumstances were such as we have stated.

The supposition of the jury was, from the evidence, that *Corriean* had murdered his wife, then conveyed her body to the fire, in which the bones were found upon the sled that was lying near his residence. The circumstances seem to be pointing in that direction.

The disposition of the murderer made of the body is most horrible, almost as much as *Professor Webster*, who, it will be recollected, cut up the body of his victim in place and then burnt them in a grate in his own room. But in that case *Parkman's* body was identified, which was not the fact in this case, which has created great sensation in Western Pennsylvania.

Destructive Fires at Portsmouth, Va.

A serious fire occurred at Portsmouth, Va., on Friday week. It was discovered in the saw mill, east of Crawford street, formerly belonging to J. K. Cooke, Esq., and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames, burning with great rapidity. One or two small sheds on the south also took fire and were destroyed, and the large steam saw mill belonging to E. H. Herbert, Esq., was with some difficulty saved, but slightly damaged. On the north several small kitchens and other out houses were burned to the ground, and the adjoining dwellings were several times on fire, but soon extinguished by the fire companies. The saw mill destroyed was the property of Messrs. Johnson, Walton & Co., but had not been in operation for months past.

At 12 o'clock the same night six tenements, occupied by Messrs. John Thomas, Elvin Matthews, Wm. Almond, W. B. Mathews, Mr. Hodgins, and Mr. Douglas, mostly saw bar-rooms and boarding houses, were also destroyed by fire. Messrs. Almond and F. Mathews were insured for some \$600 and \$700 each.

By the intense heat from these buildings fire was communicated to that on the north side of the dock known as the *Racoon Hotel*, owned by the Messrs. Watts and Dickson, and occupied by *Jane Malcolm*, which was also consumed. This was partially insured. Another adjoining, owned by the same gentleman, was much damaged.

The Departure of Emigrants.

The closing of our harbor and the Western rivers, and the obstruction to travel on nearly all the railroads, has prevented the departure of many emigrants from Philadelphia since the first of January; but since Saturday last the travel of emigrants on the Pennsylvania railroad has been quite large, about four hundred having been started for the West, nearly all of whom go to points beyond Pittsburg. The amount of baggage taken by these four hundred is exceedingly large, and indicates the wealth of the emigrants. Each adult passenger is allowed to carry free eighty pounds of baggage, and amount paid for by these four hundred was 12,980 pounds; this with the eighty pounds allowed, will make 45,000 pounds of baggage, or 1124 pounds to each passenger.

In the course of a few weeks the station in Dock street will be a scene of great bustle and confusion as they are ready to start.

waiting for the resumption of regular travel on the Western rivers. Among those waiting are some fifteen hundred *Mormons* who have destined for Salt Lake—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

The Winter in Kansas.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from Whitehead, Kansas, under date of February 11th, describes the winter as having been very severe throughout the Territory. The whole face of the earth was covered with snow to the depth of eighteen inches, and the thermometer for several weeks had ranged from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. In one instance the mercury clogged within and burst the bulb. Several persons in the low lands have been frozen to death. Three deaths occurred in *Fort Oak Bottom*, from the same cause. The prairies presented the appearance of a frozen sea. A few persons had arrived from the mountains, with reports of great suffering among the Indians, many of whom had been frozen. The buffalo had gathered by millions in the Valley of the Plateau, and herds and thousands were building their houses high up in the banks. A great deal was expected.

Pittsburg.

The population of Pittsburg, and the seven or eight boroughs which surround it, is at the present time 122,680, being an increase of 55 per cent. in less than five years.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

It is desired that all persons having books of *JAMES G. REED*, Esq., deceased, return them immediately.

An adjourned Argument Court will be held to-morrow, Judge *Frederick* presiding.

The elections for Borough and Township officers take place throughout the County on Friday next.

Fire!

On Thursday morning last, the roof of the Messrs. Warrens Foundry took fire by sparks from a stove-pipe, and a short time it assumed an alarming appearance, some three or four feet of the roof being in a blaze. By prompt action, however, the fire was soon extinguished. Some five or six feet of the roof was burned through, and a few patterns on the loft destroyed.

Awful Calamity—30,000 Lives Lost!

A vessel has arrived at San Francisco from Japan, bringing intelligence that the City of Jeddah was destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th of November. One hundred thousand houses were destroyed, and thirty thousand lives lost! The earthquake opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their inhabitants! Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. Among the buildings destroyed, were 54 temples of worship. Jeddah is the second capital of the country, and residence of the Military Governor. Its population is said to be a million and a half of persons. This is the greatest earthquake of modern times. In 1755, the greater part of the city of Lisbon, in Portugal, was destroyed, and nearly 70,000 persons perished in six minutes!

A fire occurred a few days ago at the American House, in Altoona, the work of an incendiary. A young *Danishman* artist, named *Scott*, was arrested on suspicion, and in default of bail was sent to jail in Halliday's cage to await his trial at the April term.

There was a young artist of that name in our place a few weeks ago, and we presume it is the same individual.

An affray took place a few evenings ago, in the Ladies' parlour of the National Hotel, at Washington, between Mr. Stuart, of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Mahon, of Washington. *Dresses* were exchanged, and a pistol fired by Mahon fortunately without injury. Mahon was a good deal out and bruised, as Stuart was a large and powerful man. They were finally separated by Gov. Reeder and others. When the affray commenced, the ladies fled the room. Both parties have since been detained from visiting the ladies' parlour.

A new anxiety has taken possession of the public mind in reference to the propeller *Arctic*, which was sent in search of the *Pacific*. Her instructions were to run northward to the North after leaving Halifax, and the fear is that in executing orders she has encountered similar perils to those which she has encountered in the *Pacific*. The *Arctic* has not been heard from since she sailed from Halifax.

Two members of the New York Assembly had some high words about a bill on Wednesday, and finally got to fighting. They were both large and powerful men, and were separated with great difficulty. They were not very much hurt.

Two hundred more filibusters left New Orleans on Wednesday to join General Walker's army in Nicaragua. Col. French was among the party.

The last accounts from Oregon and Washington territories state that they were still troubled with Indian depredations. Numerous volunteer companies were being formed to resist them.

New tomatoes have been received in New York from Savannah, and were selling at 31 1/2 a box. *String beans* were also received, and were selling at 50 cents a peck.

Business.—There were ninety steamers at the landing in St. Louis on Thursday week, thirty of which had arrived the day before, bringing 20,000 tons of merchandise.

On Monday morning last, the mercury was 28 degrees below zero at *Bellows Falls*, Vermont, and 30 at *Wells River*. At *Yatesville*, N. Y. it was 23 below; at *Scholar's Court-house* 21.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 11.—The election for today took place throughout the State.

Returns from 71 towns give a large net gain for *Wells*, the Democratic candidate, amounting in the aggregate to about 4000.

As far as heard from, the Democrats have a gain of 49 members of the House of Representatives. Last year the Democrats had 80 members, and the opposition 250. The character of the Legislature cannot be predicted as yet with certainty.

LATEST.

The Americans and Republicans jointly have a small majority in the Legislature over the Democrats. There is probably no election of Governor by the people.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond, editor of the *Christian Advocate* and *Journal*, died at his residence in New York, on Friday, in his 73d year.

The Auditor General has communicated to the Legislature his annual report of the condition of the Banks. The following is the return of the Bank of Gettysburg, November 5, 1855:

To capital	\$123,873.00
Bank note issues	338,545.00
Do. 4th May, 1841	1,247.00
Due to other Banks	4,753.51
Due to Depositors	30,202.03
Dividends unpaid	1,698.27
Discounts received and rents	14,896.95
Contingent fund	21,031.94
	\$545,248.80

By bills discounted	\$261,501.15
Specie—silver and gold	79,684.42
Notes and checks of other banks	13,435.07
Due from other banks	11,700.00
Outstanding	28,100.15
Due from State	25,120.70
Do. 4th May, 1851	1,247.00
Bonds	12,420.49
Expenses	459.15
	\$545,248.80

Latest from Europe.

The steamer *Arabia* arrived on Tuesday night, with Liverpool dates to the 1st.

The steamer *Edinburg* had arrived at Glasgow, and reports that she passed on the 7th ult. large quantities of broken ice, on which was seen a quantity of broken cabin furniture, five ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, a lady's work box, and other articles such as are common in the cabin of a first-class steamer. The presumption is that they are part of the remains of the steamer *Pacific*. If so, this is all we shall ever learn of her melancholy fate.

The Paris Peace Conference had held several meetings, but nothing definite in regard to the proceedings had been suffered to transpire. Rumors favorable and otherwise as to the ultimate issue of the Conference were in circulation.

The little flurry with the U. States seems to have passed off in England, and the excitement was at an end.

An aquistice to the end of March had been announced to the armies in the Crimea.

Russia and the Allies, as also Sweden, continue to make active warlike preparations.

The Allies were about to destroy the smelter in the harbor of Sebastopol by dropping heavy shells to explode under the water.

A force of 3,000 Russians was employed day and night constructing a triple row of piles across the gulf of Finland, 6 miles from Cronstadt, behind which is stationed the Russian steam fleet of 18 ships, 14 corvettes and 70 gunboats.

Within little more than three years there have been lost in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, twelve magnificent steamers and twelve hundred and fifty lives. This seems an immense aggregate, and yet the travel within the period named, has extended to hundreds of thousands of lives. The vessels that in the Atlantic were the *Humbolt*, the *San Francisco*, the *City of Glasgow*, the *Franklin*, the *City of Philadelphia*, the *Arctic*, and the *North Carolina*. One or two of these were never heard of at all, nor has a vestige of either been discovered.

This, too, was the case of the President in the earlier history of ocean steam navigation. To the list may now be added, almost beyond a doubt, the steamer *Pacific*. The discovery lately of part of a steamer's wreck would tell the mournful tale.

The Nominations.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that out of the eighty-six Whig, American and Republican newspapers published in Pennsylvania, 15 have hoisted the flag of Fillmore and Douglass; 35 openly oppose the nominations, and 25 assume a neutral ground.

In the South the nominations are of course received with high enthusiasm. In New England and the northwest generally the reverse is the case. The Anti-Nebraska members of Congress it is said are considering the propriety of calling a People's National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President. Should such a Convention be held, and agree with the Republicans and Northern Americans upon a common ticket, it would result in the organization of a powerful third party.

Free Colored Persons in Virginia.

The House of Delegates of Virginia has passed a bill which provides that free negroes migrating to, or voluntarily entering that State, without authority of law, are to forfeit their freedom. Hotel keepers employing free negroes of another State, shall be liable to a fine of \$50. The 17th section of chapter 117 of the code is repealed. The emancipation of slaves shall be null and void, unless \$150 be provided for the removal of said slave from the State within twelve months. Free negro convicted at the expiration of their term of imprisonment in the penitentiary, are to leave the State within thirty days or forfeit their freedom.

At a negro dance near Frederick, on Friday night week, a quarrel took place between a free negro named *Jim Diggs* and a servant man of *James H. Simmons*, when the former picked up a spade, and struck the latter over the head, clearing his skull; the blow was repeated, cutting down the breast, laying it open a length of some inches. He died in a few minutes. *Diggs* was arrested.

The last news from Mexico is that the Government had been successful against the *Carthagenians*, except at *Panama*, where the leader, *Don*, nearly out of resources, is that he cannot hold out much longer.

The Liquor Bill.

The bill regulating the sale of liquors

went to a committee of conference, the two branches of the Legislature being unable to agree upon the details. The Senate committee consists of Messrs. Brown, Wherry and Jordan—the House committee of Messrs. Wright, of Luzerne, Getz, of Berks, and Hummer, of Lancaster.

The House has modified the more stringent of the Senate's provisions. It now stands as follows:

Licenses will be granted by the Court not exceeding in the aggregate one for every hundred families in any city or county.

The price of a license is graduated according to the rental value. Where the rental is under \$500 the license is \$25; an amount from \$500 to \$500 the license is \$50; and so on in an ascending scale.

Brewers and distillers will pay double the license heretofore required of them.

No licenses will be granted to beer-houses; but the Courts can grant licenses to restaurants, syster houses, and eating houses for sale of malt liquors, the tax on which will be \$20.

Of course, hereafter, the beer houses will all be restaurants!

At a meeting of the old line Whig General Committee of New York City on Monday evening, a series of resolutions defining their position was reported, and, after considerable discussion, unanimously adopted. They declare that the Whig party still recognize as the basis of their organization the principles enunciated by our greatest statesman, and acted upon for a series of years by the Whigs throughout the Union; repudiate the action of the Whig delegates at the last State convention in fusing with the Republicans; enumerate the well-known doctrines of the old Whig creed; proclaim that they have and have been utterly opposed to the extension of slavery, and withhold all sympathy from those who were instrumental in annulling that great compromise, so closely identified with the name of Henry Clay, which was designed and calculated not only to allay the jealousies of disaffected sections of our country, but effectually to restore peace and tranquility to our agitated Republic; and regarding as we do those outside issues which have recently sprung up among us as involving no great national principles, as limited and contracted in their operation or sectional in their character, as calculated to engender heart-burnings and bitter recrimination among American citizens, and to arouse most unnatural antipathies which all should deplore, therefore resolved that we disclaim all connection with or allegiance to any other political organization, believing that they will prove to be as pernicious in their influence as ephemeral in duration.

These resolutions are warmly endorsed by all true Whigs; but they scarcely come up to the expectations of those who linger in the fold, yet entertain known Nothing proclivities.

A destructive fire occurred in Portland, N. H., on the night of the 28th ult., which burnt nineteen houses, and over eighty families were rendered homeless. The value of the buildings burnt is estimated at something over \$2,500, about \$1,800 of which was covered by insurance. Among the houses burnt was the ancient residence known as the Old Simonds' House, which was the oldest in the Province, having been erected in the year 1704, and was consequently ninety-two years old.

A fearful explosion in the steam mill owned by *Wm. Sears*, situated one and a half miles northwest of Henderson, Knox county, (Ill.) took place on the 25th ult. The mill was blown to pieces, scattering timbers, pieces of the boiler, brick, &c. far and wide. Mr. Sears was severely though not dangerously hurt, and his eldest son, Francis, terribly bruised.

The Last Railroad Disaster.

The Richmond Dispatch contains a particular account of the late distressing accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which occurred on the 10th, about sixty-four miles from Portsmouth and sixteen from Weldon. Four persons were killed and ten wounded, some of them severely. The bridge or trestle work was burnt, as well as the cars and contents. The Norfolk Argus says foul play is suspected with regard to the trestle work, as a train of forty heavily laden cars had passed over it the Saturday previous in safety. It is the most destructive accident which has ever happened on a Virginia railroad.

Fruit Prospects.

Various accounts are given respecting the effect of the severe winter upon fruit trees. In New Jersey, whence a large supply of peaches is derived, the prospects of a crop are still considered good. The New Brunswick says:—

"The cold weather has not hurt the buds any yet, except in those orchards situated in low, wet grounds. There the buds are somewhat injured, though not so badly as they are some years. If the buds are not blasted with cold winds and wet weather in April and May, the peaches will probably be very plentiful."

Paroled.

Levertos Thomas, a wealthy citizen of Washington county, Pa., lately convicted at Pittsburg of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary, has been paroled by Gov. Pollock.

A Connecticut paper says that there are twelve churches in a certain county in that State without ministers—the former preachers having gone into the Kansas land speculation.

Mr. Buchanan's Chances.

Writing from Washington.

Mr. Greeley says it seems to be considered certain that James Buchanan will be the Democratic candidate for next President, and that they calculate on giving him a majority if not a two-third vote on the first ballot. He adds "the general disaffection toward Gen. Pierce, and the fact that Buchanan is the only prominent competitor, his precipitation of this concentration. Gen. Pierce has only two States secured, New Hampshire and Alabama, and some of the delegates from these are against him. Massachusetts, not to mention for him, will doubt with the rest. It is believed that Pierce will be ruled off as Polk was, and not exhibit his weakness in the Convention's first ballot."

For Vice President, Howell Cobb, Tombs, Russ, and Fitzpatrick are suggested.

Stephen A. Douglas. It is now stated that Stephen A. Douglas will be a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The father of the Nebraska bill wishes to ride his own hobby and no one has a better right. Look out for sport when the triple contest comes off between the "Little Giant," "Old Buck" and the "Fighting Brigadier!"

War Expenses.

The existing war has already cost England \$200,000,000, which is six times as much as the whole of the expenditure of the government for the same time for purposes of peace. It is said to think that such a vast sum, capable of giving so much beneficial employment, should be wasted for purposes of destruction, and for spreading misery over a large surface of Europe. Add to it the expenditure of France, and we obtain an enormous aggregate, as much lost to the nations themselves as if it were cast into the sea. Russia, too, must have lavished other millions, besides improving the country, and decimating the people; and in the whole, we have a gigantic example of the calamity which the ambition of one man can inflict upon a suffering world.

The European Treaties of 1815 to be Revised.—The Paris Convention, an article headed "The Holy Alliance," indicates that the Congress will not occupy itself exclusively with the subjects arising out of the war, and says:

"It is not impossible that certain important events, which since 1850, have modified the state of Europe—as it was defined by the Congress at Vienna—will engage the attention of the conferences of Paris."

The article goes on to intimate that the treaties of 1815 will be essentially remodelled. The Paris Patrie takes the same strain, and quotes also an article to the same effect from the *Journal of Frankfurt*, endeavoring to prove that the present conference will obliterate all vestiges of the once famous alliance against France. The Patrie adds:

"Revolutionary propaganda has long made an instrument of the revision of the treaties of 1815, abusing, as in many other instances, a patriotic and national idea, to turn it into an element of disorder. But now, thanks to the imperial policy, thanks to the success of our arms, thanks to the confidence that France inspires throughout the continent, from the wisdom as well as strength of the Government, it is now in the name of conservative ideas that people in Germany are asking for a revision of the treaties of 1815."

A discussion is about to take place in Cincinnati, in relation to the comparative evils of intemperance and gambling. Mr. Hawkins, of Baltimore, will contend that intemperance is the great vice of the day, and Mr. Green that gambling is an evil of still greater magnitude. One thing is certain, that gambling is very frequently associated with intemperance, especially with the inexperienced. The professional black-leg is cautious, and hence he rarely drinks to excess while engaged in play. The extent to which gambling is carried on in our great cities, can scarcely be imagined by the uninitiated. The vice is full of fascination, and hence its danger.

Consul to Hanover.

Dr. W. H. Backhaus, of Lewisburg, Pa., has been appointed by the President, Consul to Hanover, Germany, and confirmed by the Senate. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Lewisburg University, and has travelled extensively in Europe, in attending upon many of the most celebrated Universities in the Continent.

Pennsylvania Militia.—It appears from the Adjutant General's report that the military force of Pennsylvania, together with the public arms, are as follows: Number of companies in the State, 382; uniformed men, 16,805; field pieces, 80; muskets, 10,438; bayonets, 9,722.

South Carolina College.—The exercises of this institution, at Columbia, were to be resumed on the 12th inst., after a suspension of three weeks. This suspension, it has been stated, was the consequence of a misunderstanding between the city authorities and the students, from which arose some unpleasant disturbances. The Columbia Times is not without hope that the time afforded for reflection has been profitable, and that all the students will return and engage in their accustomed studies with proper assiduity.

Business West.—Great activity in business transactions is noticed at all the large Western cities, consequent upon the reopening of the principal rivers. From Cincinnati South the ice has entirely disappeared. The prospects for the season are regarded as very hopeful.

Hailing and Searching American Vessels.

Instructions to Com. McCauley.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—According to documents sent to the Senate to-day, the instructions to Com. McCauley, commander of the Home Squadron, issued in April last, after the Spanish frigate *Torrelina* had fired into the U. States steamer *El Dorado*, were to the effect that when any similar outrage shall be committed on any vessel rightfully bearing our flag he must promptly interpose and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interference by force; the Executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba, in hailing and searching our vessels, cannot rest on any territorial jurisdiction on the high seas and in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba; this Government denying the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. This matter was promptly brought to the attention of the Spanish authorities by the State Department.

Anti-Nebraska Caucus.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on Saturday the 8th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

She brings no tidings of the missing steamship Pacific.

The Peace Conference is progressing favorably. Count Oluf has arrived at Paris. The Peace Conference, it is supposed, would meet on the 23d ult. Great anxiety was felt as to the result, but it is generally supposed a peace would be concluded, as France is very anxious for it.

There is nothing more in regard to the difficulties between England and the United States, except that the London Advertiser professes to know that Mr. Dallas brings very stringent instructions.

Russia, it is said, consents to the dismantling of Nicolai, but the report is regarded as doubtful.

The editors of the newspapers in Paris are ordered to write no more respecting war or peace, while the Conference sits.

Letters from St. Petersburg and Warsaw, in the German papers, give details of the preparations in progress for the continuance of the war, and state that no point has the former energy of the military department been abated.

A portion of the advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet had steamed up ready for leaving Spithead on the evening of the 22d.

Affairs were quiet in the Crimea.

A Russian conveyance of 75 men perished in the snow in Asia, while on their way to Gen. Mouharief. It was also said that the division of the Russian army, encamped in the mountains, had also greatly suffered, that their communications were interrupted with the rear of the country, and that their supplies were nearly cut off.

The Parliamentary proceedings of England had been unimportant.

The reply to the Russian pleadings of the Des Delais in favor of Nicolai was considered conclusive, and it was reported that its insertion in the Moniteur was made at the express desire of the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reports on good authority that Russia has given up the question relative to Nicolai. He reports, also, from a Russian authority, that nothing is more certain than peace, and that the Conference themselves were little more than matters of mere form. This satisfactory aspect is attributed by the Times correspondent to the union and identity of views between the French and English governments.

The Emperor, in his interview with Lord Clarendon, is said to have told the English Plenipotentiary that the position assumed with respect to Russia would be as firmly maintained by him as by England. The audience at which this opinion was expressed lasted an hour and a half.

Religious Liberty in Turkey.

The subject upon which Hos. Carroll Spence, our Minister in Turkey, recently addressed the Ottoman Government, has just been before the British Parliament. Mr. Pellett asked Lord Palmerston whether the recent edicts of the Sultan granting civil and religious liberty to all his subjects, abolished the penalty of death upon a Muslim becoming a Christian; and if not, whether the Government would exert its diplomatic influence to repeal that law.

Lord Palmerston replied that a telegraphic communication had been received from Constantinople, to the effect that such a treaty had been signed but it had not reached this country. His Majesty's government had for many years earnestly urged upon the Ottoman Government the abolition of the penalty of death in cases referred to; and, if that subject did not form part of the treaty, no exertion should be wanting to induce the Porte to assent to their wishes; at the same time he reminded the house that it was difficult to deal with the religious opinions and prejudices of foreign countries.

Rates of Postage on Printed Matter to and from France.—Official notice is given that a Postal Arrangement, relating particularly to printed matter of every kind passing between the French and English Post Offices, has recently been concluded by the French and English Governments, by the terms of which newspapers and other printed matter may be transported to or from France, on French account, through the territory of the United Kingdom, and by the British mail-packets or commercial vessels arriving at and departing from the ports of the United Kingdom.

Hereafter, therefore, not only newspapers, but also gazettes, periodicals, books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, circulars, and notices of various kinds printed or lithographed, addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has postoffices; also similar printed matter (except bound books) addressed to countries to which France serves as an intermediate point, may be forwarded to or from France, in United States or British packets, by way of England, or payment of the same rates of postage as are now charged in this country on like matter dispatched to or received from France direct.

The United States postage on newspapers or gazettes will be two cents each; on periodicals, books, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and on all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates, to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received.

Recovery of a Large Estate.

The Imperial Court of Paris has decided the suit in relation to the estate of the late Duchess d. Palatine, in favor of Mrs. Ridgway, an American lady. The estate is valued at \$700,000, and under the decision Mrs. Ridgway is entitled to nearly \$240,000. The Duchess d. Palatine was, it appears, the daughter of the late M. and Mme. de Montebello, and the latter was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of William Moore and Sarah D. of Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Ridgway is the grand-daughter of Thomas Moore, son of the said Wm. Moore and Sarah D.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NORFOLK, March 14.—The express train from this city for Weldon, N. C., went through the bridge near Newmarket yesterday, killing Adams & Co's Express messenger, Mr. Douglas, a coal agent, and Charles Neal, a boy. The engineer and several passengers were severely hurt. The whole train took fire, and was entirely destroyed.

A Remarkable Murder Trial.

The Corrigan murder trial at Westminster, Pa., is one of the most remarkable that has occurred in this country since the celebrated trial of John West and Parkman case at Boston.

Corrigan is an old man, of some sixty or seventy years of age. His wife disappeared on the 29th of September last, and has never been heard of since. Four or five days after some bones and part of a skull, declared by professional men to be those of a human being, were found by some neighbors in a large fire which had been burning near Corrigan's residence in the open field. Corrigan had been observed stirring it at unusual hours. A small came from the fire like that of an animal carcass burning. A button similar to those worn upon a woman's night dress was found in the fire, and also one belonging to a man. Considerable blood was found in different parts of Corrigan's house, although evident attempts had been made to conceal it. All of the woman's dresses that she was known to have worn were found in her usual place. This indicated that she had not gone away voluntarily.

A person passing Corrigan's house on the night she was last seen, heard several coming from that quarter. A sled, having marks of blood, was found near the house, with tracks showing it had been evidently near dragged in the night time by a horse, near to the fire where the bones were found. Corrigan and his wife, who lived alone, were known to quarrel. He gives no satisfactory explanation of any of these circumstances. He pretends that he gave his wife money to go to Philadelphia with, and that the bones found in the fire were old bones scraped up in rubbish which he was burning on his farm. But this is rendered improbable by the strong animal smell which came from the fire.

After a trial of several days, and speeches for and against the prisoner by able counsel, he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. No body was ever found or identified as that of his wife. The circumstances were such as we have stated.

The supposition of the jury was, from the evidence, that Corrigan had murdered his wife, then conveyed her body to the fire in which the bones were found upon the sled that was lying near his residence. The circumstances seem to be strong in that direction. The disposition the murderer made of the body is most horrible, almost as much so as Professor Webster, who, it will be recollected, cut up the body of his victim into pieces and then burnt them in a grate in his own room. But in that case Parkman's body was identified, which was not the fact here in this trial, which has created great sensation in Western Pennsylvania.

Destruive Fires at Portsmouth, Va.

A serious fire occurred at Portsmouth, Va., on Friday week. It was discovered in the saw mill, east of Crawford street, formerly belonging to J. K. Cooke, Esq., and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames, burning with great rapidity. One or two small sheds on the south also took fire and were destroyed, and the large steam saw mill belonging to E. H. Herbert, Esq., was with some difficulty saved, but slightly damaged. On the north several small kitchens and other houses were burned to the ground, and the adjoining dwellings were several times on fire, but soon extinguished by the fire companies. The saw-mill destroyed was the property of Messrs. Johnson, Walton & Co., but had not been in operation for months past.

At 12 o'clock the same night six tenements, occupied by Messrs. John Thomas, Elvin Matthews, Wm. Almond, W. D. Matthews, Mr. Huggins, and Mr. Donnell, mostly as bar-rooms and boarding-houses, were also destroyed by fire. Messrs. Almond and E. Matthews were insured for some \$600 or 700 each.

By the intense heat from these buildings fire was communicated to that on the north side of the dock known as the Racoon Dock, owned by the Messrs. Watts and Hockett, and occupied by Jane Malcolm, which was also consumed. This was partially insured. Another adjoining, owned by the same gentleman, was much damaged.

The Departure of Emigrants.

The closing of our harbor and the Western rivers, and the obstruction to travel on nearly all the railroads, has prevented the departure of many emigrants from Philadelphia since the first of January; but since Saturday last the travel of emigrants on the Pennsylvania railroad has been quite large, about four hundred having been started for the West, nearly all of whom go to points beyond Pittsburgh. The amount of baggage taken by these four hundred is exceedingly large, and indicates the wealth of the emigrants. Each adult passenger is allowed to carry free eighty pounds of baggage, and all beyond that has to be paid for. The amount paid for by these four hundred was \$2,480 pounds; this with the eighty pounds allowed, will make 45,000 pounds of baggage, or 112½ pounds to each passenger.

In the course of a few weeks the station in Dock street will be a scene of great bustle and confusion, as there are great numbers waiting for the resumption of regular travel on the Western rivers. Among these waiting are some fifteen hundred Germans who are destined for Salt Lake.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Winter in Kansas.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from Whitehall, Kansas, under date of February 14th, describes the winter as having been very severe throughout the Territory. The whole face of the earth was covered with snow to the depth of eighteen inches, and the thermometer for several weeks had ranged from 10 to 50 degrees below zero. In one instance the mercury was frozen within and burst the bulb. Several persons in the low lands have been frozen to death. Three deaths occurred in Bartlesville, from the same cause.

The prairies presented the appearance of a frozen sea. A few persons had arrived from the mountains, with reports of great suffering among the Indians, many of whom had been frozen. The hills had been gathered by millions in the Valley of the Platte, and hunters and trappers were building their houses high up in the banks. A great deal was expected.

Pittsburg.—The population of Pittsburg, and the area of eight boroughs which surround it, is set down at the present time at 122,324, being an increase of 55 per cent. in less than six years.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1856.

It is desired that all persons having books of JAMES G. REID, Esq. deceased, return them immediately.

An adjourned Argument Court will be held to-morrow, Judge FISHER presiding.

The elections for Borough and Township officers take place throughout the County on Friday next.

Fire!

On Thursday morning last, the roof of the Messrs. Warren's Foundry took fire by sparks from a stove-pipe, and for a short time it assumed an alarming appearance, some three or four feet of the roof being in a blaze. By prompt effort, however, the fire was soon extinguished. Some five or six feet of the roof was burned through, and a few patterns on the loft destroyed.

Awful Calamity—30,000 Lives Lost!

A vessel has arrived at San Francisco from Japan, bringing intelligence that the City of Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th of November. One hundred thousand houses were destroyed, and thirty thousand lives lost! The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their inhabitants! Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. Among the buildings destroyed, were 54 temples of worship. Jeddo is the second capital of the country, and residence of the Military Governor. Its population is said to be a million and a half of persons. This is the greatest earthquake of modern times. In 1755, the greater part of the city of Lisbon, in Portugal, was destroyed, and nearly 70,000 persons perished in six minutes!

A fire occurred a few days ago at the American House, in Altoona—the work of an incendiary. A young Duquesne artist, named Scott, was arrested on suspicion, and in default of bail was sent to jail in Hildesburg to await his trial at the April term.

There was a young artist of that name in our place a few weeks ago, and we presume it is the same individual.

An affray took place a few evenings ago, in the Ladies' parlor of the National Hotel, at Washington, between Mr. Stuart, of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Mahon, of Washington. Blows were exchanged, and a pistol fired by Mahon, fortunately without injury. Mahon was a good deal cut and bruised, as Stuart was a large and powerful man. They were finally separated by Gov. Reeder and others. When the affray commenced, the ladies fled the room. Both parties have since been declared from visiting the ladies' parlor.

A new anxiety has taken possession of the public mind in reference to the propeller Arctic, Com. Hartstein, which was sent in search of the Pacific. Her instructions were to run pretty far to the North after leaving Halifax, and the fear is that in executing orders she has encountered similar perils to those which are supposed to have environed the Pacific. The Arctic has not been heard from since she sailed from Halifax.

Two members of the New York Assembly had some high words about a bill on Wednesday, and finally got to fistfights. They were both large and powerful men, and were separated with great difficulty. They were not very much hurt.

Two hundred more filibusters left New Orleans on Wednesday to join General Walker's army in Nicaragua. Col. French was among the party.

The last accounts from Oregon and Washington territories state that they were still troubled with Indian depredations. Numerous volunteer companies were being formed to resist them.

New tomatoes have been received in New York from Savannah, and were selling at \$1.50 a box. String beans were also received, and were selling at 50 cents a peck.

There were ninety steamers at the landing in St. Louis on Thursday week, thirty of which had arrived the day before, bringing 20,000 tons of merchandise.

On Monday morning last, the mercury was 25 degrees below zero at Ball's Falls, Vermont, and 30 at Wells River. At Yatesville, N. Y. it was 23 below; at Schenectady 21.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 11.—The election for Governor took place throughout the State today.

Returns from 71 towns give a large net gain for Wells, the Democratic candidate, amounting in the aggregate to about 4000. As far as heard from, the Democrats have a gain of 49 members of the House of Representatives. Last year the Democrats had 80 members, and the opposition 230. The character of the Legislature cannot be predicted as yet with certainty.

LATEST.

The Americans and Republicans jointly have a small majority in the Legislature over the Democrats. There is probably no election of Governor by the people.

Dr. Thomas E. Baud, editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, died at his residence in New York, on Friday, in his 76th year.

The Auditor General has communicated to the Legislature his annual report of the condition of the Banks.

The following is the return of the Bank of Gettysburg, November 5, 1855:

Capital, Bank note issues,	\$123,873 00
Do, Act 4th May, 1841,	33,545 00
Due to other Banks,	1,247 00
Due to Depositors,	4,755 51
Disbursed unpaid,	39,202 03
Disbursed received and rents,	14,898 97
Contingent fund,	2,031 91
	\$515,248 80

By bills discounted,	\$6,501 15
Specie—silver and gold,	79,684 42
Notes and checks of other banks,	13,435 00
Due from other banks,	117,158 81
Judgments,	28,190 15
Real Estate,	9,225 00
Stocks, State, &c.,	25,129 70
Do, Act 4th May, 1851,	1,247 00
Bonds,	12,520 49
Expenses,	457 65
	\$545,248 80

Latest from Europe.

The steamer Arabia arrived on Tuesday night, with Liverpool dates to the 1st.

The steamer Edinburgh had arrived at Glasgow, and reports that she passed on the 7th ult. large quantities of broken ice, on which was seen a quantity of broken cabinet furniture, five ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, a lady's work box, and other articles such as are common in the cabin of a first-class steamer. The presumption is that they are part of the remains of the steamer Pacific. If so, this is all we shall ever learn of her melancholy fate.

The Paris Peace Conference had held several meetings, but nothing definite in regard to the proceedings had been suffered to transpire. Rumors favorable and otherwise as to the ultimate issue of the Conference were in circulation.

The little flurry with the U. States seems to have passed off in England, and the excitement was at an end.

An aquitice to the end of March had been announced to the armies in the Crimea.

Russia and the Allies, as also Sweden, continue to make active warlike preparations.

The Allies were about to destroy the sunk ships in the harbor of Sebastopol by dropping heavy shells to explode under the water.

A force of 3,000 Russians was employed day and night constructing a triple row of piles across the gulf of Finland, 6 miles from Cronstadt, behind which is stationed the Russian steam fleet of 18 ships, 14 corvettes and 70 gunboats.

Within little more than three years there have been lost in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, twelve magnificent steamers and twelve hundred and fifty lives. This seems an immense aggregate, and yet the travel within the period named, has extended to hundreds of thousands of lives. The vessels lost in the Atlantic were the Hamburg, the San Francisco, the City of Glasgow, the Franklin, the City of Philadelphia, the Arctic, and the North Carolina. One or two of these were never heard of at all, nor has a vestige of either been discovered.

This, too, was the case of the President in the earlier history of ocean steam navigation. To the list may now be added, almost beyond a doubt, the steamer Pacific. The discovery lately of part of a steamer's wreck would tell the mournful tale.

The Nominations.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that out of the eighty-six Whig, American and Republican newspapers published in Pennsylvania, 15 have hoisted the flag of Fillmore and Donelson; 35 openly oppose the nominations, and 25 assume a neutral ground.

In the South the nominations are of course received with high enthusiasm. In New England and the northwest generally the reverse is the case. The Anti-Nebraska members of Congress it is said are considering the propriety of calling a People's National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President. Should such a Convention be held, and agree with the Republicans and Northern Americans upon a common ticket, it would result in the organization of a powerful third party.

Free Colored Persons in Virginia.—The House of Delegates of Virginia has passed a bill which provides that free negroes migrating to, or voluntarily entering that State, without authority of law, are to forfeit their freedom. Hotel keepers employing free negroes of another State, shall be liable to a fine of \$50. The 17th section of chapter 117 of the code is repealed. The emancipation of slaves shall be null and void, unless \$150 be provided for the removal of said slave from the State within twelve months. Free negro convicts, at the expiration of their term of imprisonment in the penitentiary, are to leave the State within thirty days or forfeit their freedom.

At a negro dance near Frederick, on Friday night week, a quarrel took place between a free negro named Jim Dyer and a second man of James H. Simmons, when the former picked up a spade, and struck the latter over the head, cleaving his skull; the blow was repeated, cutting down the breast, laying it open a length of some inches. He died in a few minutes.

The last news from Mexico is that the Government had been successful against the various revolutionists, except at Puebla, where Hure, the leader, was nearly out of resources, so that he cannot hold out much longer.

The Liquor Bill.

The bill regulating the sale of liquors went to a committee of conference, the two branches of the Legislature being unable to agree upon the details. The Senate committee consists of Messrs. Brown, Wherry and Jordan—the House committee of Messrs. Wright, of Luzerne, Getz, of Berks, and Hunsicker, of Lancaster.

The House had modified the more stringent of the Senate's provisions. It now stands as follows:

Licenses will be granted by the Court not exceeding in the aggregate one for every hundred taxables in any city or county. The price of a license is graduated according to the rental value. Where the rental is under \$800 the license is \$25; on a rental from \$800 to \$500 the license is \$50; and so on in an ascending scale.

Brewers and distillers will pay double the license heretofore required of them.

No licenses will be granted to beer-houses; but the Courts can grant licenses to restaurants, oyster houses, and eating houses for sale of malt liquors, the tax on which will be \$20. Of course, hereafter, the beer houses will all be restaurants!

At a meeting of the old line Whig General Committee of New York city on Monday evening, a series of resolutions defining their position was reported, and, after considerable discussion, unanimously adopted. They declare that the Whig party still recognize as the basis of their organization the principles enunciated by our greatest statesmen, and acted up to for a series of years by the Whigs throughout the Union; repudiate the action of the Whig delegates at the last State convention in tussling with the Republicans; enumerate the well-known doctrines of the old Whig creed; proclaim that they are and have been utterly opposed to the extension of slavery, and withhold all sympathy from those who were instrumental in accomplishing that great compromise, so closely identified with the name of Henry Clay, which was designed and calculated not only to allay the jealousies of discordant sections of our country, but effectually to restore peace and tranquility to our agitated Republic; and regarding as we do those outside issues which have recently sprung up among us as involving no great national principles, as limited and contracted in their operation or sectional in their character, as calculated to engender heart-burnings and bitter recrimination among American citizens, and to arouse most unnatural antipathies which all should deprecate, therefore resolved that we disclaim all connection with or allegiance to any other political organization, believing that they will prove to be as pernicious in their influence as ephemeral in duration. These resolutions are warmly endorsed by all true Whigs; but they scarcely come up to the expectations of those who linger in the fold, yet entertain known-Nothing prejudices.

A destructive fire occurred in Portland, New Brunswick, on the night of the 28th ult., which burnt nineteen houses, and over eighty families were rendered homeless. The value of the buildings burnt is estimated at something over £3,500, about £1,800 of which was covered by insurance. Among the houses burnt was the ancient residence known as the Old Simonds' House, which was the oldest in the Province, having been erected in the year 1704, and was consequently ninety-two years old.

A fearful explosion in the steam saw mill owned by Wm. Sears, situated one and a half miles northwest of Henderson, Knox county, (Ill.) took place on the 25th ult. The mill was blown to pieces, scattering timbers, pieces of the boiler, brick, &c. far and wide. Mr. Sears was severely though not dangerously hurt, and his eldest son, Francis, terribly bruised.

The Last Railroad Disaster.

The Richmond Dispatch contains a particular account of the late distressing accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which occurred on the 10th, about sixty-four miles from Portsmouth and sixteen from Weldon. Four persons were killed and ten wounded, some of them severely. The bridge or trestle work was burnt, as well as the cars and all contents. The Norfolk Argus says foul play is suspected with regard to the trestle work, as a train of heavily laden cars had passed over it the Saturday previous in safety. It is the most destructive accident which has ever happened on a Virginia railroad.

Fruit Prospects.—Various accounts are given respecting the effect of the severe winter upon fruit trees. In New Jersey, where a large supply of peaches is derived, the prospects of a crop are still considered good. The New Brunswicker says:—

"The cold weather has not hurt the buds any yet, except in those orchards situated in low, wet grounds. There the buds are somewhat injured, though not so badly as they are some years. If the buds are not blasted with cold winds and wet weather in April and May, the peaches will probably be very plentiful."

Paroled.—Leverson Thomas, a wealthy citizen of Washington county, Pa., lately convicted at Pittsburgh of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary, has been paroled by Gov. Pollock.

A Connecticut paper says that there are twelve churches in a certain county in that State without ministers—the former preachers having gone into the Kansas land speculation.

Mr. Buchanan's Chances.

Writing from Washington, Mr. Greeley says it seems to be considered certain that James Buchanan will be the Democratic candidate for next President, and that they calculate on giving him a majority if not a two-third vote on the first ballot. He adds "the general disinclination toward Gen. Pierce, and the fact that Buchanan is the only prominent competitor, has precipitated this concentration. Gen. Pierce has only two States secured, New Hampshire and Alabama, and some of the delegates from those are against him. Massachusetts, nominally for him, will float with the current. It is believed that Pierce will be ruled off as Polk was, and not exhibit his weakness in the Convention's first ballot. For Vice President, Howell Cobb, Tombs, Rusk, and Fitzpatrick are suggested."

Stephen A. Douglas.—It is now stated that Stephen A. Douglas will be a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The father of the Nebraska bill wishes to ride his own hobby and no one has a better right. Look out for sport when the triple contest comes off between the "Little Giant," "Old Buck" and the "Fighting Brigadier!"

War Expenses.

The existing war has already cost England \$250,000,000, which is six times as much as the whole of the expenditure of the government for the same time for purposes of peace. It is sad to think that such a vast sum, capable of giving so much beneficial employment, should be wasted for purposes of destruction, and for spreading misery over a large surface of Europe. Add to it the expenditure of France, and we obtain an enormous aggregate, as much lost to the nations themselves as if it were cast into the sea. Russia, too, must have lavished other millions, besides impoverishing the country, and decimating the people; and in the whole, we have a gigantic example of the calamity which the ambition of one man can inflict upon a suffering world.

The European Treaties of 1815 to be Revisited.—The Paris Constitutionnel, in an article headed "The Holy Alliance," indicates that the Congress will not occupy itself exclusively with the subjects arising out of the war, and says:

"It is not impossible that certain important events, which, since 1830, have modified the state of Europe—as it was defined by the congress at Vienna—will engage the attention of the conferences of Paris."

The article goes on to intimate that the treaties of 1815 will be essentially remodelled. The Paris Patrie takes the same strain, and quotes also an article to the same effect from the Journal of Frankfurt, endeavoring to prove that the present conference will obliterate all vestiges of the once famous alliance against France. The Patrie adds:

"Revolutionary propaganda has long made an instrument of the revision of the treaties of 1815, abusing, as in many other instances, a patriotic and national idea, to turn it into an element of disorder. But now, thanks to the imperial policy, thanks to the success of our arms, thanks to the confidence that France inspires throughout the continent, from the wisdom as well as strength of the Government, it is now in the name of conservative ideas that people in Germany are asking for a revision of the treaties of 1815."

A discussion is about to take place in Cincinnati, in relation to the comparative evils of intemperance and gambling. Mr. Hawkins, of Baltimore, will contend that intemperance is the great vice of the day, and Mr. Green that gambling is an evil of still greater magnitude. One thing is certain, that gambling is very frequently associated with intemperance, especially with the inexperienced. The professional blackleg is cautious, and hence he rarely drinks to excess while engaged in play. The extent to which gambling is carried on in our great cities, can scarcely be imagined by the uninitiated. The vice is full of fascination, and hence its danger.

Consul in Hanover.—Dr. W. H. Backhaus, of Lewisburg, Pa., has been appointed by the President, Consul to Hanover, Germany, and confirmed by the Senate. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Lewisburg University, and has travelled extensively in Europe, in attending upon many of the most celebrated Universities on the Continent.

Pennsylvania Militia.—It appears from the Adjutant General's report that the military force of Pennsylvania, together with the public arms, are as follows: Non-commissioned men, 16,805; field pieces, 80; muskets, 10,438; bayonets, 9,722.

South Carolina College.—The exercises of this institution, at Columbia, were to be resumed on the 12th inst., after a suspension of three weeks. This suspension, it has been stated, was the consequence of a misunderstanding between the city authorities and the students, from which arose some unpleasant disturbances. The Columbia Times is not without hope that the time afforded for reflection has been profitable, and that all the students will return and engage in their accustomed studies with proper assiduity.

Business West.—Great activity in business transactions is noticed at all the large Western cities, consequent upon the reopening of the principal rivers. From Cincinnati south the ice has entirely disappeared. The prospects for the season are regarded as very hopeful.

Disinterment of the Dead at Norfolk.—It appears that the bodies of many of those who died of yellow fever at Norfolk, last summer, are being constantly disinterred by their friends. This has created among the citizens some fears for the health of the town, and to quiet all apprehensions the Board of Health have ordered that no more disinterments shall be made between this time and the 1st of January next. In the meantime the graves are to be decently arranged, and their identity preserved, while those that have been opened are to be strewn with ashes and lime, and sowed with cloverseed.

The Wisconsin gubernatorial dispute.

MADISON, March 10.—Governor Barstow addressed a message to the Legislature on Saturday, denying the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the matter of the disputed Governorship; protesting against its action and threatening to resist with all the means within his department any infringement upon his rights. The message was referred to a committee. The decision of the Court will probably be rendered on Monday. The Democrats held a meeting on Saturday, and determined to sustain Barstow.

Missouri.—The Pacific railroad line is again in running order from St. Louis to Jefferson City, the trains having passed over Gasconade bridge on the 2d. It is said that all the bridges on the route are now secure. The Mississippi at St. Louis was nearly clear of ice on the 24 of March, and was raising slowly. The great passenger steamer Pennsylvania, the first boat of the season, had arrived from Cairo. She is to run regularly to and from New Orleans.

Protestantism in Germany.—German Protestantism is said to be divided, at present, into three branches: the Lutheran, the Reformed, and the Evangelical or United Churches. The last are the strongest, but symbolic and exclusive Lutheranism is making considerable progress, especially in Bavaria, the eastern provinces of Prussia, Mecklenburg and Hanover.

Hailing and St

CHEAP LANDS!

BY MUTUAL ASSOCIATION.

A HOME FOR ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Shares \$5. Quarter Shares \$1.25.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

GREAT NORTH WESTERN

MUTUAL LAND AGENCY!

Elected by the Shareholders at their regular

annual meeting, January 1st, 1886:

F. H. BAUMANN, Ottawa City, C. W.

WALTON H. DRAPEL, New York.

G. W. MASON, Springfield, Ill.

G. W. LELAND, Richmond, Va.

G. L. BARNES.

Respectfully announce that in accordance with

the vote of a large majority of the stockhold-

ers, received by letter in answer to their first

circular and report, they will distribute, on

The First Day of May, 1886,

Among the shareholders of the Association,

\$125,000 IN LANDS & CASH.

Comprising 42 fine Farms, worth from \$500

to \$30,000; 1,000 town lots in prairie

towns; 30,000 acres choice Western

land; 20,000 acres choice Western

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Grand Celebration at

FRAZER'S

Cheap Watch & Jewelry Store.

ALEX. FRAZER respectfully informs

the public that he has just received a

large and splendid assortment of rich and

large GOLD JEWELRY of all kinds, includ-

ing Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, of

the most fashionable styles; fob, vest & guard

Chains, Cuff Pins, Watch Keys, &c. Also,

Alumina Spoons, Fancy Yarns,

Watch Guards, Keys and Chains, GOLD and

SILVER

WATCHES,

together with a large as-

sortment of

Mourning Goods,

suitable for persons in mourning, and num-

berous other articles, all of which will be

sold at lowest cash prices.

As he has purchased all his goods from

reputable houses, he can guarantee them to

be of the best quality. Of this purchase

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NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having bought from KIL-

BURN, their stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats & Caps,

purpose continuing the business at the old

established stand, S. E. Corner of the Centre

Square, where they have just received a fresh

supply of the above goods from the Cities of

Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising all

the new and desirable styles of Men's, Boys' and

Youth's SILK, FUR & SLOUCH HATS,

Men's, Boys' and Youth's fine Calf, Kip and

Grained BOOTS and SHOES, with a large

assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Child's

Walking and Fine Dress Boots, Gaiters, &c.

We would respectfully announce to the citi-

zens of Adams County, that we have a large

assortment of goods, which we have

received from the Cities of Philadelphia and

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